REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,486.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Year, in advance ... | ... | Rs. 42 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ... | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do ... | „ 2 8 |
| Third do ... | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions ... | „ 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ... | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do ... | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding ... | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Langua es, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Ballantyne, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

| Feb. 1873. | | Feb. 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ... 8 | Leave Tuticorin ... | 16 |
| „ Bunder y ... 9 | „ Colombo ... ... | 17 |
| „ Vingorla ... 9 | „ Galle ... ... | 18 |
| „ Goa ... ... 10 | „ Nerapatam ... | 21 |
| „ Carwar ... ... 10 | „ Madras ... ... | 23 |
| „ Mangalore ... 11 | „ Coconada ... | 25 |
| „ Cannanore ... 12 | „ Vizagapatam ... | 26 |
| „ Beaupore ... 12 | „ Bimlipatam ... | 26 |
| „ Tellicherry ... 12 | „ Coopalpore ... | 27 |
| „ Calicut ... ... 13 | „ Pulo Penang ... | March. |
| „ Tanore ... ... 13 | Arrive CALCUTTA ... | 2 |
| „ Cochin ... ... 14 | | |
| „ Alleppy ... ... 14 | | |

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N. Canara districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baradad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

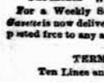
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

| Feb. 1873. | | March 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ... 14 | Leave BUSHIRE ... | 5 |
| „ Kurrachee ... 15 | Arrive Fao ... ... | 5 |
| „ Guadur ... 19 | „ Bushire ... ... | 7 |
| „ Muscat ... 21 | „ Bahrein ... ... | 7 |
| „ Bunder Abbas ... 22 | „ Linga ... ... | 12 |
| „ Linga ... ... 25 | „ Bunder Abbas ... | 14 |
| „ Passbre ... ... 27 | „ Muscat ... ... | 16 |
| „ Kuweit ... ... 27 | „ Guadur ... ... | 20 |
| „ Fao ... March 1 | „ Kurrachee ... | 21 |
| Arrive BUSHIRE ... 2 | „ BOMBAY ... | 24 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



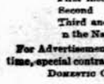
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL about 14th FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ... ... ... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ... ... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,300 Tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on D ck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-chest, and Pantahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

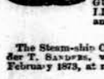
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*The following steamer will leave despatch.*



THE ORLANO, 1,437 tons, about the 8th February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 26 days.

A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ... Rs. 500 | Second Class ... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE New Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1849 Tons, 140 Horse Power, class 1d 10 y. at Lloyd's, built in 1871, especially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY 1873.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool ... | £30 |
| „ Suez ... | £30 |
| „ Malta ... | £40 |

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

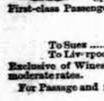
For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden ... | £33 | ... £15 | ... £4 | |
| Suez ... | 36 | ... 22 | ... 8 | |
| Port Said ... | 36 | ... 24 | ... 9 | |
| Alexandria ... | 39 | ... 25 | ... 9-10 | Without Prod. |
| Messina ... | 50 | ... 34 | ... 14 | |
| Naples ... | 50 | ... 34½ | ... 14½ | |
| Leghorn ... | 50 | ... 34 | ... 14 | |
| Genoa ... | 50 | ... 34 | ... 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) ... | 52 | ... 35 | ... 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Books, Seals for Steaming Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 tons and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

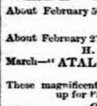
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND FOR VENICE.

THE ss. WHITBURN, 797 Tons net, due shortly, will be despatched as above, should sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 5th—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

About February 25th—"EUROPEAN," 2,000 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Assan, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA" 2,500 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare ... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

| To | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste ... | £40 | £19-0 |
| To Ancona ... | £30 | £14-6 |
| To Suez ... | £28 | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE steamer PHLOX, Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| BUTNA-HERRY, | CARWAR, |
| VINGORLA, | COMPTA. |
| GOA, | MANGALORE. |

For Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street; and for Charter, to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Class ... ... ... ... ... | „ 3 8 |
| Third Class ... ... ... ... ... | „ 1 8 |
| Horses ... ... ... ... ... | „ 4 0 |
| Carriages ... ... ... ... ... | „ 4 0 |

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtar. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| First Class ... | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class ... | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class ... | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtar Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtar at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HINDOSTAN ... | 3,115 Tons ... | 870 H.P., | on 3rd March. |
| PESHAWUR ... | 3,702 „ ... | 600 „ | on 17th „ |
| AUSTRALIA ... | 3,648 „ ... | 600 „ | on 31st „ |
| KHEDIVE ... | 3,742 „ ... | 600 „ | on 14th April. |
| CATHAY ... | 2,983 „ ... | 500 „ | on 28th „ |
| DECCAN ... | 3,128 „ ... | 600 „ | on 12th May. |

FARE.

First Class ... Rs. 560
Second Class ... „ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ERI-KING, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Agents s.s. Eri King.

Bombay, 31st January 1873.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR and OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET,

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR and OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET.

MESSRS. DeCRUZ, CORREYA and Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.

CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.

PIANOS tuned and repaired.

FURNITURE repaired and polished.

Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.

All Orders promptly attended to, 200 Grant Road, near London Hotel.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SALT.

To be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February 1873, at 3 P.M., by order of Chawakara Kilkoe Coonjee Ahmed Kaka, otherwise known as Moosa Mopla from 1,500 to 2,000 ounces of salt the crop of 1872 now lying at Oorun at the salt pans called Bhokher Beera and Doongar Khar.

The salt will be put up for sale in lots of 50 annas to suit the requirements of purchasers. It must be removed from the pans at the expence of the purchaser within 30 days from the date of purchase and the salt duty to be paid by the purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within 8 days from the date of purchase before applying for an order to remove the salt.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

A quantity of Piece Goods :—Prints, Lappets, Net, Cashmere, &c., &c., 2 cases Birds Cages round and square, 2 cases Children Toys, 100 lb Americ n Bar Soap, 10 boxes Tobacco, 1 case Mirrors, 1 lot of Sundries Oilmanstores, consisting :—Canary Bird Seeds, fresh Salmons, Jam and Jelly, lots of Cricket Bats, Cotton Wicks, Preserved Milk, Saltractus Powder, a few pairs of Boots and Shoes, Sleeve Buttons and Studs of various patterns, 10 bales Packing Paper.

On account of whom it may concern ;

5 Cases Looking Glasses large and small in metal frames.
1 Case Cashmere Cloth, 3 cases Gilt Frames, 2 cases Harness single and double.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Missapsuruffally.

3 Bales Blotting Pape .

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Share Bazaar, by order of Shaw Morarjikoy Vibhokhand s, on account and risk of Jugjeewan Hemjee, the following Shares :—

14 Shares of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Jaconets.
17 „ Grey Shirtings 5 8 lbs.
3 Cases Turkey Red Cambric.
10 „ Silk Bordered Muslins.
10 „ White Long cloths.

NOTICE TO COTTON MER HANTS AND SPINNING COMPANIES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises (if not previously sold by private contract) the plant, materials and sheds of the Mayo Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory, situated in Upper Lunson Road, consisting as follows :

A Lighton's small Cotton Opener with all the latest improvements.
A Second-hand Six Horse Power Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth. (Boiler Inspector's certificate just granted.)
A Carriage for Lion oil.
Two tin Sheds.
Also—Bedding, Shifting Pulleys, Platform Weighing Machine, Willow, Tanks and other miscellaneous tools and implements.

To those who may wish to make a private offer for the whole Factory as it stands, it is guaranteed that a good working order, the only reason for selling being the want of proper management.

The attention of spinning cotton merchants and others is also invited to the machinery.

For further particulars apply on the premises or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a portion of Consignment of New, Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 0 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Mercer M. and Sons.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and 5th day of February instant, at 1 P.M., at the above named Shop, the remaining of the New Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, comprising large and small Bohimey Paper, oil paintings in frames, hand screens, coloured transparent door and window curtains, rolls of transparent cloth for screens, double and single child's perambulators with hoods and aprons, rocking horses of sizes, plated egg cutting machines, mahogany, cheval and toilet glasses of sizes, cases of children's toys, colored glass panoramic bells of sizes, sets of jugs and basins, brass gilt pendulum clocks with morocco cases, travelling hats or bonnet boxes of sizes, engravings in gilt frames, child's blankets, &c., and various other articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the articles are now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th February 1873, at 5-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 4th February 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT. Suit No. 612 of 1872.

Peter Ewart, Arthur George Latham, Robert Ryrie and William Maitland, all presently residing in England, and Henry Edward Astley, residing at Cumballa Hill in Bombay, and trading together at the places and under the name, styles and firms following, namely, at Bombay as Ewart, Latham and Co.; at Liverpool as Arbuthnot, Ewart and Co.; at Manchester as Gladstone, Latham and Co.; and in London as Gladstone, Ewart and Co.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Fatmabeebee, widow of the late Hajee Ebrahim Jaytaluar, residing at No. 3 Napier Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and Hajee Abdool Cadur, residing at No. 23, Old Kazee Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, heirs and legal representatives according to Mahomedan law, of the said Hajee Ebrahi Jaytakur, deceased .....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, issued on the 31st day of December last, in the above suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the above named Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jaytakur, viz :—

One Share, No. 104, standing in the name of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jaytakur in Slave Lodge Cadur ; the Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine and One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, of the nominal value of Rupees Five Thousand ; and it was ordered that the Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jaytakur should pay to the Plaintiffs out of the Estate and effects of the said deceased the sum of Rs. 13,963-4-5. for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the said judgment from the date of said decree until payment, and the Defendants should be and they are at liberty (subject to the claim of the Plaintiffs under the said decree) to dispose of the said property so of this Suit when taxed rateably out of the estate of the said deceased.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jaytakur in the above specified property.

The shares to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st January 1873.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE,
Plaintiff's Attornies.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER APIS, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCOBRUNNER ... | per doz. quarts | 35 |
| NEROBERGER ... | „ „ | 35 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH ... | „ „ | 32 |
| Do. ... | „ pints | 17 |
| RAUENTHALER ... | „ quarts | 32 |
| RUDESHEIMER ... | „ „ | 24 |
| Do. ... | „ pints | 13 |
| NIERSTEINER ... | „ quarts | 24 |
| BODENHEIMER ... | „ „ | 18 |
| WALPOLZHEIMER (Red) ... | „ „ | 18 |
| GEISENHEIMER ... | „ „ | 18 |
| Do. ... | „ pints | 10 |
| RIESLING ... | „ quarts | 15 |

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.
10 „ „ „ 10 „

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GRAND VIN DE CHINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims ... | per doz. quarts | 40 |
| Do. do. ... | „ pints | 21 |
| SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vaulan Freres ... | „ quarts | 30 |
| Ditto ditto ... | ditto ditto ... | „ pints 16 |

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POUEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONTRACHET, 1862 ... | per doz. quarts | 48 |
| POMMARD ... | „ „ | 24 |
| SAVIGNY ... | „ „ | 20 |
| BEAUNE ... | „ „ | 16 |
| CHABLIS ... | „ „ | 18 |

CLARET.

By The BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine ... | per doz. | quarts | 10 |
| Ditto ditto ditto ... | „ | pints | 6 |
| PAUILLAC, superior quality ... | „ | quarts | 12 |
| Ditto ditto ditto ... | „ | pints | 6-8 |
| MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine ... | „ | quarts | 16 |
| Sr. JULIEN do. do. ... | „ | „ | 18 |
| MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine ... | „ | pints | 16 |
| SAUTERNE, very superior Wine ... | „ | quarts | 21 |

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.
10 „ „ „ 10 „

The BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label ... | per doz. | Rs. | 24 |
| Do. Do. „ Green Label ... | „ „ | „ | 27 |

10 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

For Special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1873.

MR. & MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY SUPPORTED BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

Production for the 1st time in India of the Great Sensation Play

THE BELL,

OR THE

POLISH JEW,

As played at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, for 151 Consecutive Nights.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND THRILLING SENSATION SCENES.

The Performance to conclude with the Screaming Farce, GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1873.

SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE VERY SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

A LADY, resident in Bombay, desires the SERVICES of an ENGLISH MAID. No one need apply who cannot be well recommended. Send Certificates in the first instance to "X Z," Office of this Paper.

BASS' BEER in 18 GALLON CASKS. A small shipment now landed ex Steamer CELLA.—Apply to LYON & Co., Agents to Messrs. Bass & Co.

NOTICE.—TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

RAIPUR TREASURY, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to Noon of TUESDAY, the 11th instant, for the purchase of Government Supply Bills, payable on demand, on the above Treasury, to the extent of 3½ lacs of Rupees, or any portion thereof.

No reason will be assign d for the rejection of any tender.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 4th Feb, 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established ; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

VOLNAY.

A DELICIOUS AFTER-DINNER BURGUNDY. Rs. 21-0 per dozen quarts and Rs. 11-8 per dozen pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co,
Dean Lane, Bombay, 31st January 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS.

THE first shipment of the NEW SEASON'S BEER is shortly expected. Orders are now being registered for execution immediately on arrival.

The experience gained by us during upwards of half a century in the selection of Beer for India, and in the careful treatment of it when here, has obtained for our importations a deservedly high reputation.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ... | Qts. | „ | 20 „ |
| Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal ... | „ | „ | 29 „ |
| J. Sandford & Son's ... | „ | „ | 24 „ |
| Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's ... | „ | „ | 24 „ |
| M. P. Guimaraens & Son's ... | „ | „ | 24 „ |
| Do. old pale dry ... | „ | „ | 28 „ |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ... | Pts. | „ | 21 „ |
| Do. ... | Qts. | „ | 42 „ |
| Do. Magnums ... | „ | „ | 82 „ |
| Arthur R. Browning's ... | Pts. | „ | 20 „ |
| Sandbach and Son's ... | „ | „ | 20 „ |
| Do. Do. ... | Pts. | „ | 11 „ |
| BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior ... | Qts. | „ | 24 „ |
| Boutelleau & Co.'s 3 Diggers ... | „ | „ | 16 „ |
| CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien ... | Qts. | „ | 13 „ |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

PAYNE AND Co.'s

TRADE MARK BRANDY,

Rs. 24 per doz., Cash.

WE have just received a fresh parcel of this PURE PALE COGNAC, and are now in a position to execute orders for the same.

The increasing demand for this Brandy has induced us to make larger monthly shipments to this market.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHABLIS, No. 1, in Quarts only ... | Rs. 16 0 | per doz. |
| CHABLIS, No. 2, in Pints only ... | 27 0 | per case of 2 doz. pints. |

This is a nice light Wine, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

BUCELLAS, a delicate and light Wine, the produce of the Vineyards near Lisbon ... Rs. 22 8 per doz.

SAUTERNES, No. 1, a most refreshing Wine ... 18 0

STEINWEIN, in original Bottles ... 24 0 „

This is much appreciated, and will be found a nice, elegant, and good flavoured Wine, and very suitable for this climate.

LIGHT HOCK, a light but perfectly sound Wine, very cheap ... 15 0 „

In Pints also Rs. 3 per case of 2 doz. extra.

VIN ORDINAIRE CLARET.—This is a light Claret. The demand for it is greatly increasing, its low price and good qualities give much satisfaction. 10 0 „

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues steady.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| No., or Shares | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Last divt. declrd. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 82 |
| 12,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,460 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 737½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 292½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,225 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 2511 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C | 159 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | 3 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 149 |
| 19,000 | 250 | all | 12 do | Oriental Bank | 475 |

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

### PIECE GOODS.

The market close' quiet with little or no change in prices. First holders are' olding out for current rates, which the dealers are not willing to pay except in small quantities of such descr'ptions as they immediately require. The up-country buyers are buying ! ut very sparingly, th inking that a concession in the present values will be made by the dealers, in consequence of their abstaining from business. The following are our closing rates :—

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings | 40 inch | 39 yards | 6 lbs. | Rs. | 4 | 4 | 6 | to Rs. | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, | ,, | 40 | ,, 39 | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | 4 12 | 6 | to | ,, 4 13 6 |
| ,, | ,, | 42 | ,, 39 | ,, | 8½ | ,, | ,, | 5 10 | 0 | to | ,, 5 11 6 |
| ,, | ,, | 45 | ,, 39 | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | 5 2 | 0 | to | ,, 5 2 6 |
| ,, | ,, | 45 | ,, 39 | ,, | 8½ | ,, | ,, | 5 12 | 0 | to | ,, 5 13 0 |
| ,,Mad'pollams | 32 | ,, 24 | ,, 3 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 2 | 9 | to | ,, | 2 3 3 |
| ,, Printed | 28 | ,, 20 | ,, 3 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 6 | 6 | | | |

The undermentioned sale are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 750 pieces Grey Shirtings | 40 in. | 39 yds. | 8 lbs. | Rs. | 5 11 0 |
| 1,000 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 8½ ,, | ,, 5 10 6 |
| 500 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 8½ ,, | ,, 5 11 0 |
| 500 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 8 ,, | ,, 5 12 0 |
| 1,500 ,, ,, Mad'pollams | | 32 ,, | 24 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, 2 3 0 |
| 1,000 ,, ,, Cambrics | | 50 ,, | 24 ,, | 8½ ,, | ,, 3 12 0 |
| 180 ,, White Ground Prints | | 33 ,, | 26 ,, | | ,, 4 12 0 |
| 180 ,, ,, ,, | | 33 ,, | 26 ,, | | ,, 4 14 0 |
| 120 ,, ,, ,, | | 32 ,, | 24 ,, | | ,, 4 6 0 |

### COTTON.

The market closed firm, with good demand. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Oomrawuttee (Ready) | at Rs. 240 to Rs. 242 | |
| ,, Akote ,, | at ,, 247 to ,, 248 | |
| ,, Bigonghaut ,, | at ,, 287 to ,, 288 | |
| ,, Dhollerah (May delivery) | at ,, 275 to ,, 126 | |

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 candies New Khandeish | (Ready) | at Rs. 230 to Rs. 231 | |
| 150 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | at ,, 230 to ,, 231 | |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | at ,, 230 | |
| 150 ,, ,, Agra | ,, | at ,, 161 | |
| 25 ,, ,, Dewlee | ,, | at ,, 265 | |
| 125 ,, ,, Akote F. P. B. | ,, | at ,, 254 | |
| 50 ,, ,, Julgaum | ,, | at ,, 241 | |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | at ,, 237 | |
| 200 ,, ,, Barsee (W. sel.) | ,, | at ,, 227 | |
| 50 ,, ,, Broach M. G. (31st March) | | at ,, 236 | |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, | ,, | at ,, 206 | |
| 200 ,, ,, Veravul (15th April) | | at ,, 220 | |
| 250 ,, ,, Nugger (8 days) | | at ,, 229 to Rs. 241 | |

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH FEBRUARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London .. | Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... | No ship. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton ..... Wooden Ships ,, ..... Myrabolams & Coir bulk Seeds ..... | £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 5s. nominal. £2 5s. nominal. |
| Havre .. | Cotton ..... Coffee ..... | No ship. |
| Overland Steamers— | | |
| Venice ..... | | £3 5s. |
| Trieste ..... | | £3 5s. |
| Liverpool ..... | | £3 0s. |
| Havre ..... | | £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... | | £3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| China .. | Steamer Cotton ..... Opium ..... Sailing Ships ..... | Rs. 5 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs 45 per bale nominal. |
| Calcutta .. | Salt ..... | Rs. 5 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay ..... | | Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges. |
| Maritius ..... | | Nothing doing. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Clifford (s) ..... | Walshaw ..... | Cardiff, Dec. 11. |
| | Columbo (s) ..... | McNabb ..... | London, Jan. 1. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Lydia ..... | Harwood ..... | Akyab. |
| | Vestal ..... | Nacoda ..... | Mozambique via Goa. |
| | Como (s) ..... | Saulsby ..... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Perseus, Morris, to Calcutta.

Barque Tinto, Sharpe, to Rangoon.

The steamer Clifford, to London, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Phœnicia, 5 packages paint of sorts, Nazarally Tyabally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pirana, 250 barrels beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.; 41 cases oil-mantrees, Goodally Rosolice; 8 cases oil-mantrees, Mansukh Bachoobhai.

Mofussilite, 50 drums linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine, Isanjee Adenjee; 25 drums turpentine, and 50 drums linseed oil, Nazarally Tyebally and Co.; 9 packages glassware, Framjee Jehangier.

Orlando s, 3 cases paper, E. Dollens; 2 cases haberdashery and 2 casks hardware, Abdoola Jewa.

Ricardo s, 4 bags iron bolts Henry Rogers.

British Nation, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Xantho s, 10 cases brandy, Payne and Co.

Stirling s, 3 cases oreside, Bhicoo Sooba and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Creina, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Timaru s, 1,400 bales wool, J. D. Veria; 220 bales wool, Mowjee Walljee; 22 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 560 bundles cutch, Premjee Ruchordass; 19 bales cotton, Framjee Toreewill; 40 bales wool, Damodar Mathooradass; 37 bales cotton, Govinjee Somchund; 50 bales wool, Mareschal and Macondass; 82 bales wool, Romjee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria; 50 bales cotton, Narondass Pursoomdass; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 21 bales wool, Parpia Nakha; 240 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 22 bales do, Sassoon Sangha, A. C. Dady and Co.; 22 bales cotton, Heerachund Gullalchund; 14 bales cotton, Bhimjee Pursotum; 33 bales wool, Heeranund Khelidas; 20 bales cotton, and 10 bales wool, Morarjee Dy D.

Hutton s, 40 cases bingala, and 413½ lbs. sandalwood o', Rahimbhoy Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Orlando s, 17 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 180 cuts horns, Maladina Verjee; 200 bales cotton, Vellabhoy Gopaldass; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Bhimjee Cullianjee

Cathay s, 115 bales cotton, Sheriff Fakirbhoyed & Co.

Lucy Allan, 10 bales coir fibre, Goculdas Velljee; 26 bales cotton, Cursondas Hemraj; 70 bales cotton, Dawoomull Sochanund.

Celia s, 42 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Allabhboy; 67 bales cotton, Vellabhoy Gopaldass; 36 bales hemp, Mather and Nicthoobhoy; 200 bales hemp, Scondardass Meoljee.

Timavo s, 1,000 bundles navals Hawes, R Hi Br thers; 53 bales wool, Go-lamhusen Feroz and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Jaitha Chelorhoz; 59 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 9 bundles gutta percha, A. Tait; 3 bundles and 10 pieces Elephants teeth, Abdoola Rahim and Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ariosto, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 19 bundles hides, A. C. Gumpert.

Cathay s, 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Pirowrick and Co.; 250 bales cotton, H. Clissold and Co.; 106 bales cotton, Young and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s, 26 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Kunkler, Pirowerick and Co.

Apis s, 40 bales cotton, A. C. Gumpert.

FOR GENOA.

Cathay s, 70 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Cathay s, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 700 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 63 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cathay s, 190 bags coffee, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s, 5 bales cotton, Framjee and Co.; 57 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 38 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allabhboy; 53 bales cotton, Sorabjee Nasserwanjee; 300 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 158 bundles sandal stone, Byramjee Sorabjee; 66 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

| January. | Means of observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | Temperature of the Air | Wet bulb Thermometer | Dew Point | Relative Humidity of Air | Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded is 8 | Maximum temperature of Air read at 2 P.M. on the day of observation | Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M. | Wind. General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | ° | ° | ° | | | ° | ° | | |
| 27 | 29·819 | 75·2 | 66·6 | 59·9 | 68 | 1·7 | 80·6 | 68·0 | NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW | 3·3 |
| 28 | ·819 | 75·4 | 65·4 | 56·9 | 50 | 1·4 | 81·1 | 68·8 | NNW, NNE, N, NE, NNW, N. | 264 |
| 29 | ·912 | 75·4 | 66·8 | 61·3 | 62 | 2·8 | 80·6 | 68·8 | NNE, N, ENE, NE, NW, NNW. | 207 |
| 30 | ·937 | 75·2 | 67·4 | 63·8 | 68 | 4·2 | 79·2 | 68·2 | NNW, NNE, NW, NNE. | 288 |
| 31 | ·975 | 75·4 | 67·8 | 64·0 | 67 | 0·2 | 79·9 | 68·2 | NNW, NW, N, NNW, NNW, N. | 392 |
| 1 | ·920 | 76·2 | 69·1 | 61·8 | 61 | 1·4 | 81·6 | 67·9 | N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N. | 325 |
| 2 | ·917 | 79·0 | 69·9 | 65·5 | 58 | 0·4 | 85·3 | 72·0 | N, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N. | 230 |

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—4TH FEBRUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd February, 6-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th February, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th February, 11-32 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd February, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th February, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 7 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 4th February, 3-7 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 27 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 4th February, 11-53 A.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th February is as follows :—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 37 | 0 6 |
| ,, Galle | 19 59 | 17 29 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 0 56 | 0 4 |
| ,, Madras | 1 51 | 0 16 |

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th February, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd February, 7-40 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th February, 11-32 A.M.; via Turkey, 3rd February, 10-8 A.M. Latest date from America, via Russia, 3rd February, 10-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Fenton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 3.

Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Gill, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

FEBRUARY 4.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Regiment N.I., on duty, to Tanna.

Penny, Captain, 7th Madras Regiment N. I., to join, to Madras.

Macnaghten, Captain, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

Swinley, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Nowgong.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H W Wellesley, of the Madras C S, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned Government Civil Servant has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave for the period specified against his name :—

Mr W M Clay, six months (furlough).

The services of the Rev J Williamson, M A., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the North-Western Provinces.

The Rev James Lillie, Asst Chaplain, Church of Scotland at Allahabad, is appointed to be Chaplain of the 26th Cameronians at Mooar.

The services of the Rev A Ramsay, Chaplain of Nowgong 'Bundelcund), are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the North-Western Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr F B Clerk, Asst Supt, Rev Sur, Mysore, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Asst Supts, with effect from the 26th Nov 1872.

Capt W G Murray, S C., Deputy Supt, Topographical Survey, 2nd grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from 8th Feb to 1st March 1873, inclusive.

The services of Major F L Playfair, Dep Supt, Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col H Forbes, Comdt Bhopal Bat, has been granted thirty days' privilege leave of absence from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself of it.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Mysore Commission.

Lt Col J Puckle, Dy Comsr of the 2nd class, and Offg Secy to the Chief Comsr, to officiate as Supt of Inam Settlement, vice Capt R A Cole, proceeding on leave to England.

Mr A W Wells-ley, Madras Civil Service, Offg Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Lt Col Puckle.

Lt E L Durand, Offg Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, to be 3rd Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, for Boundary Settlements, vice Maj Luard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Clarence Comyn Taylor, of the Ben Staff Corps,—for two years.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Granting Maj J. Woodcock, Comt, 5th Infty, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave of absence from the 5th Dec 1872 to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The G G O No. 31 of the 11th Jan 1873, placing the services of Capt A L Playfair, of the Ben S C, Adjt 4th Infty, Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, is hereby cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col Thomas Taylor, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regt of N I,—for two years.

Lt Col Charles Thornton Stewart, of the Royal Engs, Suptg Engr, Dept Public Works, Punjab,—for one year.

Maj Henry Vincent Mathias, of the Ben S C, District Supt of Police, 2nd class, Baitool, Central Provinces,—for two years.

Maj Edward Thompson, C S I, of the Bengal S C, Depy Commr, Sectapore, Oude,—for twenty months.

Surg Samuel Delpratt, of the Medical Department,—for two years.

Capt Irvine Low, of the late 5th Regt, Bur L C, Asst Comr, Pertabgurh, Oude,—for two years.

Capt Edward Newbery, of the Ben S C, Personal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police, Punjab,—for 4 two years.

Capt William Loch, of the General List Infty, 3rd Squad Officer, 19th Ben Cav (Lancers),—for two years.

The services of Lt A. C LeQuesne, of the Ben S C, Wing Fub, 1st Infty, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lt Col (Brev) Solomon Richards, of the Ben S C,—for six months.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on urgent private affairs :—

Maj Genl W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B., H M's Service (Unattached), Com Rawul Pindee Division, for four months, under the provisions of clause 2 of G.G.O. No. 952, dated 22nd Oct 1861.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lt-Col Charles Matthew Longmore, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of N I, for two years,—one year on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate.

Capt Thomas St Quintin Clutterbuck, of the General List, Infy Fort Adjt, Attock, for two years,—one year five months and eleven days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Maj Henry Thomas Oldfield, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, 9th Ben Cavy,—for one year.

Sub-Condr Joseph Dwyer, of the Army Commst Dept,—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Thomas John O'Dwyer Renny, of the 30th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 4th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force,—8th Jan 1872.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.—To be Colonel.

Lt Col Thomas Darling Ker, Bombay Infy,—30th Jan 1873.

The under-mentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as Substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by B', from the date specified.

Lt Col George Swiney, Bengal S C; Charles Thomas Hankey, Mad S C; Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, Mad S C; and George McBain Barnes Farquharson, Bom S C,—30th Jan 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt. Col.

Maj. John Robert Carnie,—30th Jan. 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt. from the date specified :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lt. (B. Capt.) Edward Harris Steel,—2 th Jan. 1 73.

Addendum.—The following note is to be added to G. G. O. No. 830 of the 22nd Sept. 1871 :—

Note.—The supply of hospital furniture in the Bombay Presidency is transferred from the Commissariat to the Barrack Department.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R H Gompertz is appointed to the Public Works Dept as Ex. Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

C Low and E S Gisborne are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Dept, the former as Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, and the latter as Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

Notification No. 35, dated 17th Jany 1873, re-appointing Lt H Gifford, R E, to the Public Works Dept, is cancelled

M. G. Sharp, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is promoted to Sub-Div 3rd grade (temporary), with effect from 1st Sept 1872.

Public Works Department Notification No. 1, dated 3rd Jan 1873, appointing Mr J. Weber temporarily to the Public Works Dept as Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, and posting him to the Indus Valley (state) Railway, is cancelled.

The following orders by the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are confirmed :—

Appointing Mr. W. F. Hill as Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. A. De Mars as Supervisor 1st grade, both on the temporary establishment of the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. J B Chalmers is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor of the Accounts of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, is granted 3 months' privilege leave under Sect on 12, Supplement F of the Civil L ave Code, with effect from the 2nd April next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., Chief Engr, 2nd class, officiating Chief Engr 1st class, and Offg Secy to the Govt of the North Western Provinces, to the Public Works Dept, is promoted to Chief Engr, 1st class, and confirmed in the above appointment with effect from the 7th Jan. 1873.

Public Works Department Notification No. 601, dated 19th ultimo, transferring Capt A. T. Fraser, R. E., Ex. Engr, 3rd grade, from the Military Works Branch to the Central Provinces, is cancelled.

Mr. H. B. Addis, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W A D Anley is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr of the 1st grade and posted to Bengal, provincial Establishment.

Mr J T Cumming is appointed to the Public Works Dept as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After-packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Feb. 10 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 7 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 14 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| China | ,, 11 | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet. |
| Australia | ,, 8 | 4-30 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c | ,, 17 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. | ,, 17 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NAIRNE—January 29th, at Mahableshwar, the wife of A. K. Nairne, C. S., prematurely, of a son, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—January 29th, at Monghyr, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRAVEN—January 29th, at Monghyr, James Louis, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Craven, aged 5 years and 8 months.

DALEY—January 29th, at Meerut, N. W. P., Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Riding Master J. Daley, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 39 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

THERE can be no doubt that the gravest reasons exist for dissatisfaction on the part of Englishmen with the whole system of Indian Government at present; and as there are no particular reasons for supporting that Government, and it has few friends, it may be as well to inquire whether the reducing or cutting down system might not be applied to it quite as profitably as to anything else in these days of economy and retrenchment.

For many years now, India has been governed from the India House and not from Calcutta, and since the introduction of telegraphic communication with England, this has more than ever been the case. No point of any importance is decided without a reference Home, and in fact even minor matters are similarly disposed of. Such being the case, the administrative machinery formerly essential is now out of date, and there is no reason why the Council of the Madras and Bombay Governments should not be abolished. It is a question if the Supreme Council might not also be abolished; but at any rate if Bengal, which exceeds in area and population either Madras or Bombay, can be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Secretaries, it is clear that the minor Presidencies, as they are called, can be similarly governed; and when it can be shown that this method is both cheaper and as efficient, if not more efficient, the call to introduce the change is urgent. It is matter of notoriety that the members of Council, if so minded, can thwart the President and render him impotent, and Sir G. Clerk was so treated during his first tenure of the office of Governor of Bombay. Again, it is undoubted that an incompetent member is practically irremoveable, and must remain in the office till his five years' term expires. In either case the public interest suffers. Further, the system gives no scope for the personal energy of the head of the Government, and the saying "boards are "screens" is well exemplified. An energetic man succumbs to passive resistance, an indolent man shelters himself behind the "screen," and a man given to jobbery compounds with the other members of the Board on the give and take principle.

There are now two members of Council and two Secretaries with Under and Assistant Secretaries, and the Government could, there is no reasonable doubt, be efficiently administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and three Secretaries with their Under and Assistant Secretaries. The Secretaries would of course have to be paid higher than at present, and would be drawn, one from the High Court as Political and Judicial, and the other two from those members of the Civil Service who are now eligible as Revenue Commissioners. They would thus be men of experience and ability, and able to bring a matured judgment to the consideration of all questions that would come up for disposal, and their salary need not be more than Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 4,500 each. The Political Secretary would further have the advantage of his experience as a trained Judge in the disposal of appeals in the Political Department, and all such appeals would naturally be tried in open Court and under the authorised method of procedure. The financial result of these proposals would be a saving of over a lakh and three-quarters yearly, not including incidental savings which cannot well be estimated; and if another result happened to be, that Lieutenant-Governors were chosen from the services of India, so much the better. No Lieutenant-Governor has yet been open to the charge of such jobbery as characterised the administration of the late Governor of Bombay. Connected with the scheme would be the abolition of the Commander-in-Chiefships of Madras and Bombay. As at present existing, these appointments are more ornamental than useful, and with the head-quarter staff very expensive. To a layman, it appears that one Commander-in-Chief on a monthly salary of Rs. 6,000 and one head-quarter staff is sufficient for the administration of an army of only 200,000 men, and it certainly would be if he were assisted by four Provincial Commanders-in-Chief, who might be the Generals commanding the Allahabad, Lahore, Mysore and Poona Divisions of the Army, paid say Rs. 1,000 monthly over the pay of a General of Division and with a small staff. This measure would give a saving of at least 5 lakhs yearly. But if the Government of India wish to show that it is in earnest in its retrenchment policy it might reduce the salaries of its own body, beginning with the Governor-General and ending with the Secretaries to Government. There is no doubt that these salaries would not be pitched on so high a scale as the present one if they had to be settled now, as may be seen by a reference to the pay fixed for the Educational, Postal, and Telegraph Departments, and there is no reason to suppose that if the salaries were reduced, the supply of men fitted for the different posts would fall short. In fact establishments, like codes of law, should be revised every ten years. If a revision were now carefully carried out, it is not improbable that a saving of a quarter if not half a million sterling might be secured without sacrifice of efficiency, and without hardship to individuals.

THE pretensions which are put forward in India by the Anglo-Catholic or Ritualist party in the Church of England have excited a great deal of public attention and a good deal of quiet indignation. It is remarkable how these Sectarians have overlooked the fact that the Church of England is only one of several Christian Churches whose clergymen are acknowledged and paid by the State in India. Legally they have no other standing than that of a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian Chaplain, and the authority of the Anglican Bishops over them is only a matter of courtesy in so far as it is not a mere fiction. The Bishop of Bombay, for instance, has really no power over the Chaplains in his Diocese, and it is only out of courtesy that the Government consults him as to its ecclesiastical appointments. It might ignore him altogether in that respect, and a really strong Government probably would do so if he continued to insist, as at present, upon the importance of tenets which can hardly be held intelligently without subordinating the State to the Church. But there is no doubt that a disproportionate amount of the funds devoted to religion in India have been given up to the Church of England, and, through certain of its Bishops, to a particular party in that Church. The action of that party, however, is rousing public attention to this important subject, and we see that the *Friend of India* not only calls for a complete re-adjustment of the expenditure of the Indian State for religious purposes, but even goes so far as to argue, and not without some show of reason, that, while there should be enlargement in other directions, the present ecclesiastical establishment should be reduced to one of purely military chaplains, and that the three Bishoprics should be converted, as vacancies occur, into one which should be filled by a fairly paid Chaplain General for all India.

The position we occupy in this matter is rather that of the Gallios of the Civil Service than of any particular religious sect or party. We believe it to be very desirable that the State should, to a certain extent and under certain conditions, grant pecuniary aid for the support of Christian ministers in India, but we cannot regard any particular Church as having claims beyond what may be established by the number of its adherents in India and the special claims which any particular class, such as soldiers, may have upon the Government for providing the ministrations of religion.

The efforts, however, which the Anglo-Catholics are making to establish their puny modern sect as the Church, and as the only Church, unless the Church of Rome also be recognised by them, has had the effect of raising this important general question, and we also owe to them the good result of a general quickening of the Protestant churches in or connected with India, as manifested, for instance, in the recent Missionary Conference at Allahabad and in the operations of the Anglo-Indian Christian Union. Even from a secular point of view a high value must be attached to the presence among the English in India of men of culture, refinement, and earnest spirit, whose special aim it is to address themselves to the spiritual side of our nature, to keep before us the awful realities of religion, and to administer consolation in sickness and distress. Therefore, the Anglo-Catholics are to be thanked for what aid they have given, even in directions towards which they may have little wished to give aid, to the development of a healthy religious spirit among the English in India.

We have referred to the Anglo-Indian Christian Union as one instance of a healthy and desirable result of the opposition excited by Anglo-Catholicism; and as its Commissioner, Mr. Fordyce, is now in Bombay, it may be of interest to some of our readers if we briefly refer to the objects of that Union. It was originated at home chiefly by retired officers and civilians from this country, and its members, both here and in Britain, are of various Protestant denominations, including the Church of England. Indeed, members of that Church are said to be its principal supporters, and its special field is the Europeans in this country. During one part of the year Mr. Fordyce ministers in the Union Church at Simla, and during the other he is engaged with our countrymen scattered over India in connection with railways, canals, factories, tea, indigo and other plantations, &c., &c. He has arranged to establish clergymen in connection with this Union, at Lahore and Rangoon, and a number of other places are also spoken of in its last report, several churches, besides that at Simla, exist in connection with it, and a second Commissioner is to be sent out for Southern India.

It would be quite out of our line to go further into this matter and must refer those interested in it to the reports of the Union or to its Commissioner, but we note its operations, small though they be as yet, as among the signs of the times in India, and as likely to be more promising in the eyes of most of our readers than the undertakings either of Brahmoists or of the Anglo-Catholics; though it is impossible not to respect the earnestness and vigorous activity which these latter are displaying. There is a great deal of sad truth in the words which M

## NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, 1st FEBRUARY.

THE city of New York (pardon me for wandering so far from my subject), according to a newspaper published in and lately received from that great metropolis, is in a sad strait, and unless something be speedily done to restore the prestige of her name amongst American cities, which it seems she has lost, she will continue in her supineness, not only to act as "third fiddler" to her rivals, but will, without question, be inevitably branded with infamy. The fact is that Boston and Chicago have burnt themselves to ashes, and, like giants refreshed, have again risen their mighty heads triumphant, thus showing their power to compass the greatest calamity that could have befallen them. No such good fortune has, however, fallen in the way of New York, at least not within the last forty years, and unless some horrible calamity visit her very soon,—unless, in fact, she be totally consumed at a very early date,—it will be impossible for her to wipe out the undying disgrace which her sister cities have cast upon her. The worthy editor of the journal in question does not go quite so far as to offer his humble wisp of straw, or a copy of his paper, to assist in securing the desired consummation, but he places on record some instructive remarks and suggestions on the subject; and this is how they run:—"Heretofore this great city has taken the lead in all extraordinary movements, gigantic schemes, and destructive calamities on the American Continent. She showed the world what she was capable of doing in the way of conflagrations by the great fire in December 1835, when she permitted the devouring element to swallow up Wall Street and whole blocks of banks, storehouses, newspaper offices, insurance agencies, and millions upon millions of perishable properties. This she only did after several cities, environs of her greatness, got up miserable thousand dollar fires, and claimed supremacy in that line. These jealous one horse towns were forced to subside when New York quietly and without ostentation consumed the then most valuable business section of her city. * * * * * For thirty-seven years this city has rested in her well-earned laurels won in the flaming scenes of carnage and destruction that witnessed the old year out in the olden time and made her name high over all on history's undying scroll. But the attempts of Chicago and Boston to belittle her in the eyes of the world through their insane attempts to wipe out her record as a fire-stricken city, are beginning to bear their fruits; a restless, saddened feeling is spreading throughout all classes of her people, increasing from day to day as Boston's malicious boasts are borne hither upon the midnight air and presaging the bursting of a fiery storm that shall raze Manhattan Island to its very foundation, and show by the contrast how puny are the efforts of such sickly provincial towns as those scorched by a touch of fire in Illinois and Massachusetts. New York must and shall be first in calamity as well as in greatness; in fiery ordeals as well as in political chicanery * * * revenge is sweet and broad the path that leads to destruction. We have said." After this ebullition of feeling we need not be surprised if we are treated by New York, at a not distant date, with one of the grandest exhibitions of pyrotechnic talent on record!

At a meeting of the Calcutta Justices, which took place on Wednesday last in the Town Hall, the question of the repayment of the Municipal Market Loan came up for discussion, from which it appeared that a proposal had emanated in a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor that the Justices should pay eight instead of seven per cent. on the original loan granted by Government for the erection of the market. While expressing their non-compliance with the proposal of His Honor, it was stated by Baboo Khristodas Pal (the editor, I believe, of the *Hindoo Patriot*) "that it was very unkind of His Honor, after encouraging the building of the market, and passing an Act on the subject, now to come forward and style the market as a doubtful speculation, and ask them to make provision for the repayment of the entire market loan." The object of the Lieutenant-Governor in making the proposal at all, appeared to be, that under existing arrangements, His Honor believed that the Justices would be unable to repay the present loan within the time contracted (fifteen years) and on the terms upon which the Government agreed to grant it. He, therefore, naturally thought that the Justices should provide for such a contingency or obtain the consent of the Government to some other arrangement. The Justices, however, appear determined to adhere to the terms originally accepted by the Government, and no doubt if, by any new arrangement they would suffer financially, they are quite right in their determination. They have, however, made an alternative proposition to that of the Lieutenant-Governor, to the effect that municipal debentures bearing a six per cent. interest can easily be issued at fifteen per cent. premium. As for the subject of the discussion itself—the Municipal Market—the work of construction seems to be slow, and it is questionable whether its being regarded by such a high authority as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as a "doubtful speculation," may not still further tend to somewhat retard its progress. There is, at present, a large quantity of plant and material on the ground, through which a few coolies and tradesmen may be seen of an evening moving about like an exploring party through the debris of several dismantled edifices. Occasionally, an apparently high official visits the scene, with the ostensible object of "seeing things for himself." So far as his department at such times has been concerned, he has never been observed to return to his broughsm hard by with a scowl upon his brow, but, perhaps, in regard to the work that is not being done, to him is revealed

"All that in future prospect lies
Beyond the ken of strangers' sight."

In close proximity to the new municipal market stands (as Murray's hand-book would say) the new Museum buildings. They are very important as constituting, while they remain as they are, a perpetual standing joke (worth about a lac of rupees) for this metropolis, against the great public department that ushered them into existence. But they are not altogether without their use. That revered and valuable, though ill-recognized public body, the adjutants and crows of this city, do nightly congregate there in large numbers, and may be seen any afternoon at the hour of twilight wending their aerial flight after the labours of the day towards the not unfriendly shelter of its condemned walls. It was a provident consideration that allowed the bamboo scaffolding to remain in some instances standing, as it not only afford a comfortable roost for the respected body above alluded to, but also favours the general delusion that the work of construction is only deferred to some future day.

There is a rather amusing letter in to-day's *Englishman* from the firm of Lazarus and Co., the cabinet manufacturers, complaining of the action of the Custom House authorities in levying a duty on India-rubber, which it seems they have done on a quantity of the article imported to that firm by placing it in that class of taxable articles, headed "gums of other sorts." It appears that Messrs. Lazarus & Co. have been importing India-rubber for the manufacture of their billiard tables, and they complain of its being made subject to the Customs duty under the above heading. "If," say they in conclusion, making a feeble attempt to perpetrate a joke, "if anyone asked us whether the country was going to be saved at last, do you think we would be guilty of any exaggeration if we replied, 'Yes, *by gum*.'" The *Englishman* says, on the subject, that while the Custom House authorities are evidently possessed of a large amount of zeal, they are proportionately deficient in the not less necessary qualification—discretion; but it might be asked with some show of reason, and in justice to the Custom House authorities—Do not the letters written from time to time on this subject by the firm of Messrs. Lazarus and Co. only tend to some extent to show the real animus of that firm's complaints against the Custom House authorities? A *prima facie* consideration of the matter would certainly make it appear so.

Lord Northbrook has consented to preside at a public meeting in aid of the Additional Clergy Society, which is to be held at the Dalhousie Institute on Tuesday next. On Monday afternoon, the 3rd, the foundation stone of the new Native Hospital is to be laid by His Excellency, when the Volunteer Lancers will again have the pleasing duty of forming his escort. As for amusement, there are already in prospective three grand concerts under Viceregal auspices; Garrison Theatricals in addition to those of the permanent establishment; a Volunteer Ball, and the issue of the new *Illustrated Indian News*—so that there is no present prospect of Calcutta being dull, for a time at least.

CEMENT.—To produce a hard, durable, and quickly setting cement, W. McKay, of Ottawa, Canada, makes a compound of marl or oyster shells, clay, road dust, wood or coal ashes (or equivalent alkalies), sand, soluble or other glass, or any one or more of the silicious ingredients, any one or more of the metallic oxides, carbonate of magnesia, or calcined magnesian rock. All the above mentioned ingredients, with the exception of soluble glass and ashes or alkalies, are mixed together with water and ground to a powder in a mortar mill or by any convenient process, after which the whole is brought to a liquid state by the addition of water. The compound is then run into tanks and left to precipitate. When the precipitation has taken place, the excess of water is withdrawn, and the ashes or alkalies are added and thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the compound. The whole is then dried either by artificial heat or in the open air, after which it is thoroughly calcined and ground to an impalpable powder in a flour mill or by any other process. The soluble glass, previously powdered, is then added and incorporated with the compound, which is ready for use in the same manner as other hydraulic or plastic cements.

## BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB will meet for practice as usual on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd will leave India in the course of next month.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF DAPOOLEE.—Mr. Lakshuman Dinkar Bhide, the Mamlutdar of Dapoolee, has been transferred to Gohagarah.

APPREHENSION OF BURGLARS AT SURAT.—Last week the Surat police arrested several burglars with implements of house-breaking in their possession.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the Coroner's office on the body of Jorabace, woman, who cut her throat last week. The jury found accordingly.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 3,800 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police on various offenders brought before them.

A NEW TAPTEE BRIDGE.—Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, says a vernacular newspaper, is going to present a report to Government on the feasibility of erecting a bridge over the Taptee river.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday [illegible] February, was 45 feet 9 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 42 feet 7 tenths.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Khetwady concerning the death of one Shaband, a Surati, who was found dead near the Omnibus Stables. The enquiry stands adjourned till to-day.

THE SANGLEE STATE.—A Marathi paper states that there are nearly one hundred and sixty villages attached to the Sanglee State, and that the revenue of it is estimated at about four lacs of rupees per year.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, fourth judge of the Small Causes Court, is expected to return from Poona to-day, and will probably assume charge of his office as third judge to-morrow.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Woodward, Bhimee, woman, was charged with stealing a brass lamp, belonging to one Babajee Baboo, and was on conviction sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM A DOG'S BITE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at Dr. Hewlett's office on the body of a Hindoo lad, aged about eight years, named Gopinath Succaram. The jury found that the boy's death was caused from a dog bite.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that a train should leave Churchgate Street at 7 P.M. instead of 7-30 P.M., which is considered too late to enable those who have come from the other end of Bombay to hear the band to get home at a suitable dinner hour.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—These amateurs perform this evening their successful play of "Camaralzaman and Badoura" for the seventh time. It is to be hoped the play-going public will accord them the patronage they deserve.

THE DHURUMPORE STATE.—It is stated that Mr. Cassumbhoy, ex-Dewan to the Raja of Dhurumpore, who was recently liberated from jail, is to bring to the notice of Government several irregularities in connection with the Dhurumpore State.

ANOTHER NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. James Henry Crawley-Boevey was sworn as a solicitor and proctor of the High Court. Mr. Boevey, we believe, joins the firm of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, the senior partner of which is about to retire.

ANOTHER HINDOO BARRISTER.—We observe that Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Deshmukh, son of Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmukh, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, having been made a barrister-at law in England last term, is returning to India to practise as an advocate of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Krishnarao is expected in Bombay by the end of this month.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, twelve native shopkeepers were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen with having in their possession, without satisfactory excuse, false weights. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of some of the prisoners. Defendants were adjudged guilty and were fined twenty rupees each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Stand this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Fontainbiane | Strauss |
| Selection | Le Prison de Edinburgh | Donizetti |
| Quadrille | Indian | Pinto |
| Waltz | Les Fées Volantes | Strauss |
| Tango | | Sousa |
| Galop | Pailon | Godfrey |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED CURE OF LEPROSY.—The *Dnyan Prakash* gives a piece of very important information to the public. He relates a case of the cure of leprosy by one Abbaji Ramchandra, of Sattara. The patient cured, named Annawa Bawa Gosawi, of Wace, now resident in Poona, had been suffering from a very terrible kind of leprosy. Yet it is now said that the doctor has been successful in curing him thoroughly. This information is of no small importance to the medical men of the present age.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE TINTO, 789 tons, Captain G. Simpson, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE AMALTHEA, 633 tons, Captain P. Salvesen, arrived on the 3rd instant from Shields (September 23rd) with a cargo of 931½ tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP OCEAN, 989 tons, Captain L. P. Petterson, arrived on the 3rd instant from Cardiff (October 14th) with a cargo of 1,400 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE PERRES, 780 tons, Captain W. Morris, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 25,200 Indian maunds salt, 170 kerbas rosewater, 50 packages coppra, 25 cwts. dry dates, 9 cwts. liquorice, and 2¾ cwts. senna leaves.

THE S.S. COMO, 1,163 tons, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,225 bales cotton, 793 bales wool, 650 cwts. galls, 2,401 cwts. wheat, 26 bales hides, 43 bags coffee, 33 bales skins, 57,200 bundles coir yarn.

THE S.S. CLIFFORD, 813 tons, Captain Robert Walshaw, arrived yesterday from Cardiff (December 11th) in ballast. She called at Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal. The captain reports having encountered strong N. E. wind. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. Time. | Height. | FEBRUARY. | LOW WATER. Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | FT. IN. | | H. M. | FT. IN. |
| 4 40 m | 3 1 | Wednesday ... 5 | 11 25 m | 4 6 |
| 6 15 a | 2 11 | | Midnight. | 0 11 |
| 5 35 m | 2 1 | Thursday ..... 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 47 a | 3 1 | | 0 33 a | 4 3 |
| 6 58 m | 1 6 | Friday ..... 7 | 1 32 m | 0 7 |
| 9 3 a | 3 7 | | 1 45 a | 4 5 |
| 8 20 m | 1 6 | Saturday ..... 8 | 2 59 m | 0 8 |
| 10 1 a | 4 3 | | 2 51 a | 4 9 |
| 9 24 m | 1 10 | Sunday ..... 9 | 4 2 m | 1 3 |
| 10 47 a | 4 10 | | 3 44 a | 5 1 |
| 10 13 m | 2 4 | Monday..... 10 | 4 46 m | 1 11 |
| 11 15 a | 5 2 | | 4 26 a | 5 4 |
| 10 54 m | 2 10 | Tuesday..... 11 | 5 20 m | 2 6 |
| 11 44 a | 5 6 | | 5 4 a | 5 7 |

Moon—Full 12th, 4 h 23 m P.M.

## THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

AT the High Court yesterday, a suit, filed by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Nusserwanjee Shapurjee Parukh, was heard before Mr Justice Green. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 7,500, the balance due by defendant on a call of Rs. 100 per share of the plaintiffs' company made by the Court of Chancery in England.

Mr. Macpherson said the circumstances were precisely the same as those in the case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee and Bapoojee Dinshaw, excepting that there was no element of perjury as there was in the latter case. There was a written statement filed, in which the defendant denied the existence of the plaintiff's company.

Mr. Justice Green—No written statement has yet been filed in the office.

Mr. Inverarity applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that the defendant had not been prepared with the evidence, and that it would be necessary to get the evidence by a commission to England. The learned counsel said he would state the points on which the defence rested, leaving it to his Lordship to say whether a commission should not be granted. The defendant says he was allotted one hundred shares in the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, and was induced to accept such allotment by certain false and fraudulent representations and concealments of the directors of the corporation. That after the formation of the corporation, and without due notice to the Bombay shareholders as required by the articles of association, the directors in September 1864 altered the constitution of the corporation and amalgamated it with an insolvent company called the London and Mediterranean Bank, with the intention that the liabilities of the latter, for which the directors of the corporation with others were responsible, might be paid out of the capital of the corporation; and that all the liabilities of the plaintiffs' company arose either out of or subsequent to the amalgamation. That the amalgamation was fraudulent and void, and that in fact no such company as the plaintiffs' company ever existed; that defendant is not and never was a shareholder in the new company; and that the winding-up order of the 20th July 1866 made by the Court of Chancery was invalid. That the said order was obtained without the defendant's consent or knowledge; and that the circumstances attending the forming of the plaintiffs' company by the amalgamation were not brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery when the order for winding up the company was applied for and made. That all the orders of the Court of Chancery subsequent in date to the order of the 20th July 1866 were likewise invalid. The learned counsel said this case differed from that of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee; for the defendant here disputed the validity of the winding-up order, which point was not raised in the other case.

Mr. Justice Green—Do you agree to pay the money into Court?

Mr. Inverarity said defendant would pay the money into Court if he was allowed two weeks' time. It could not be denied that he was a man of substantial means, but he wanted a short time to collect the money. The circumstances attending the amalgamation of the two companies, Mr. Inverarity said, were well known to his Lordship. It was brought about for a fraudulent purpose, and was nothing less than paying the debts of an insolvent Bank with the capital of the London and Bombay Bank, the directors of the plaintiffs' company being interested in both the concerns.

Mr. Justice Green—This was all set up in the case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

Mr. Inverarity said that might be so, but the validity of the winding-up order was not contested in that case. The association which goes by the name of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank was, he said, an association formed for an unlawful purpose. The Act says that seven or more persons associated for a lawful purpose might form a joint-stock company. The learned counsel said that the plaintiffs' company was an association formed for an unlawful purpose, and that therefore the requirements of the section of the Act to which he referred were not carried out. His client has had no opportunity of contesting the winding-up order before the Chief Clerk; and now was the time for him to contest it. In the first place, there were not seven persons associated for a lawful purpose.

Mr. Justice Green—That refers to the registration of a company.

Mr. Inverarity—We say that even the London and Bombay Bank, the first company, was formed for a fraudulent purpose.

Mr. Justice Green—But you don't set out in your written statement what the fraudulent purposes were. You don't dispute that you are settled on the list of contributories. If you are not ready to pay the money in a fortnight, I think you had better submit to a decree at once.

Mr. Inverarity said it was his client's intention to pay the money and even to take proceedings before the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Macpherson said defendant was one of the Bombay committee formed to protect the interests of the contributories, and which instructed legal gentlemen to represent them in the Court of Chancery; and they had tried every means to evade their liability and had failed. Great delay had already been allowed in this case. The summons was served on 11th December 1872; and defendant was granted time to put in a written statement. Defendant could not say he had been taken by surprise; and the learned counsel trusted the Court would reject his application for further delay. He could not see what was to be gained by a commission to England. The case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee was a conclusive authority to his Lordship not to grant the application. (Refers to the abovenamed case, Bombay High Court Reports, vol. 8.) Here the learned counsel was in a position to say positively that defendant was one of the members of the Bombay committee who had contested their liability in the Court of Chancery; and he submitted no good result could proceed from a commission to England. He asked his Lordship to reject the application.

Mr. Justice Green said he was not inclined to grant the application. No point was raised by defendant which had not been raised in the case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

The case was then allowed to proceed. Mr. Hawkins, the agent of the liquidators, and his clerk proved the claim against defendant, whose name appeared in the list of contributories for one hundred shares. The various orders of the Court of Chancery had been duly served upon him.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,500 with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 to date, costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

Mr. Inverarity applied for a stay of execution on paying the amount of the decree into Court, pending the result of proceedings to be taken in England.

Mr. Justice Green said defendant has had ample time to take proceedings since he was served with the balance order. The application was refused.

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

MAHOMED ROWJEE V. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, for the defendant. Mr. Scoble said the parties thought the suit could not be brought within the compass of a short cause; a written statement had been filed; and the parties were agreed that the case should be transferred to the long cause list, costs to be costs in the cause. Mr. Anstey consented, and the application was granted.

EDULJEE BURJORJEE POOCHA V. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee for the plaintiff, with the written consent of the defendant, who did not appear, applied for a postponement of the case until the 8th April next. The application was granted.

WILLIAM COOPER V. VUSSONJEE VARIA.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,694 due on a consignment of wool made through the plaintiff. On the 5th April 1872, defendant consigned one hundred bales of wool through plaintiff and drew a bill against the consignment. A redraft was received and accepted by defendant in July 1872. Nothing had been paid on account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,694, with interest and costs.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION V. WISHWANATH *alias* BALLABHOY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Junardhun, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Starling applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. A written statement had been filed, in which it was stated that defendant was the representative of the original shareholder, Moroba Bapu Varde, deceased, who had compromised the first call for Rs. 300. This sum was accepted by Mr. Rimington, then agent of the official liquidator, with the sanction of the Bombay committee, consisting of the Advocate-General, Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Macpherson said the call had not been compromised; and that Mr. Rimington would be out here in a fortnight, when a few words from him would settle the matter. His Lordship postponed the case for four weeks, costs to be costs in the cause.

MUTHOORADAS LOWJEE V. MEMON MAHOMED ALLY SAHEB.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,667 due on a Gujeratee writing executed by defendant on the 13th January 1872. The court gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest at 50 per cent per annum from 14th January 1872 to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

AMERICAN TEA.—An American paper reports the arrival at Chicago of 13 bales of Blue Mountain tea, weighing 1,930lbs., from Tower-hill, Schuylkill country. This tea is composed of the leaves of a variety of the golden-rod family, botanically known as Solidago Odora, or sweet golden rod. It is gathered in large quantities on the Blue Mountain, and the mountains to the north of that range. The tea matures in the latter part of September, and it is not gathered until late in October. It is then cured and put up in packages selling on the Mountains at from 20c. to 30c. per pound, but retailing in villages and towns at $1 per pound. The tea has a very pleasant aromatic flavour, and is held by many persons in great esteem.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

THE SURAT CONSPIRACY CASE.

Purbhoo Curson, Lala Bhicks, Mohundas Gopaldas, Kessowdas Jankeedas, Noor Mahomed Dadabai, Abdool Rahim Goolam Russool, and Bhawa Nansey Buggywalla, were arraigned on various charges, ten in number, in connection with the Surat conspiracy case, in which it will be remembered that three Brahmins were convicted on the evidence conspired by the prisoners, by the Sessions Judge of Surat, of robbery and causing hurt to Pittamber Sewram, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. After remaining in prison for nine months, certain circumstances in connection with the Ahmedabad case transpired, which led to their release and the apprehension and prosecution of the prisoners.

Mr. Fergusson prosecuted; prisoners were undefended.

After shortly stating the facts of the case, Mr. Fergusson called the following evidence:—

From the evidence of Dulub Shamjee, who said he was a beggar, it appeared that he knew Heerjee Hemraj. In the month of October 1871, he recollected seeing him at a stable at Mandvie Bunder. There were several others in the stable. He and Pittamber Sewram went to the stable together. Premjee Dowcurn said Ludha Nuthoo's wife has been taken by Heerjee Hemraj under his protection, and offered any one who would go to Surat and allow himself to be wounded and so get Ludha Nuthoo into difficulty, Heerjee Hemraj was willing to pay Rs. 500 and all expenses. Pittamber Sewram said he did not want the money, but that he had had a quarrel for the last three years with three Brahmins, and he would therefore inflict wounds on his person and so get Ludha Nuthoo and the three Brahmins into trouble. They were named Mooljee Deva, Urshunker Lulljee and Hurry Nuthoo. Heerjee Hemraj agreed to pay all the expenses, and that was all that passed on that occasion. About the second or third day after that he saw Heerjee Hemraj at the same stable; the others were also present. Heerjee Hemraj then proposed that he (witness) should go to Surat, and that Pittamber Sewram, Bhawa Buggywalla, Sunny Marwaree should also go with him and there he (witness) was to inflict a wound on Pittamber Sewram's person with a clasp knife. Fifty rupees were given to Bhawa Buggywalla by Heerjee Hemraj for expenses. In consequence of this they all went to Surat in the middle of October 1871. They all put up in a boarding-house kept by a Koonbee. On the day following their arrival the four left the house and went into the town and selected a spot on the road from Muri Motha. At about seven in the evening they four went to the spot, and the Marwaree produced a knife, which he opened, and Pittamber Sewram had a cast on, and witness took the knife and cut that portion of his clothing which covered his chest and he then inflicted a wound on the left side of the chest. He made a cut in his chest with a knife. The wound was about a quarter of an inch deep. After that they left him there and went to the town and returned the next day to Bombay. They saw Heerjee Hemraj and his men there at the stable and reported what had been done at Surat. Some days after that Abdool Rahim Russool came with a warrant and letter to the witness. The letter was from Pittamber Sewram. Witness accompanied Abdool Rahim and pointed out two persons, whom he arrested. They were Mooljee Dava and Urshunker Lulljee. Hurry Nuthoo surrendered himself on the next day at the Oomercarry chowkey. Suddoo Nuthoo could not be found. Abdool Rahim took the three men to Surat, and witness went to Surat to arrange for producing evidence in that matter. The witnesses were to be paid as follows:—Rs. 325 to Sunker Singh Foujdar for obtaining witnesses, out of which he was to keep Rs. 200 for himself and to pay Rs. 25 each for five witnesses. After that witness returned to Bombay and received Rs. 500 from Heerjee Hemraj to pay the various expenses which had been incurred. He saw Abdool Russool, the Surat police havildar, about Bombay, in search of Ludha Nuthoo, and found him in the house of Doongersey Narayen. After some conversation Doongersey went out and returned with a man named Ismail Godur. Doongersey said that Ludha Nuthoo was poor and was in the habit of taking opium, and that he (Ismail Godur) knew it was a trumped up charge. Ismail Godur said if Ludha Nuthoo would give up his wife to Heerjee Hemraj, he would try to get him off. Ludha Nuthoo agreed to the terms after expressing a great deal of sorrow, after which Ismail Godur, Doongersey Narayen, and two others left the house. They afterwards returned accompanied by Premjee Dewcurn, Heerjee Hemraj, Bhema Cabucio, seven in all. Heerjee Hemraj said if Ludha Nuthoo would pay him Rs. 750, the amount of his expenses, and give up his wife, he would let him off. He was also to pay Rs. 50 to Abdool Rahim. Ludha Nuthoo said he could only give Rs. 250, and Heerjee Hemraj agreed to take that and let him off. He paid Rs. 200 to Heerjee, and Rs. 50 to prisoner No. 6, Abdool Rahim. Two or three days after that he went to Surat to give evidence before the Magistrate. He was, however, not examined in the Magistrate's Court, but at the Sessions. The other prisoners gave evidence in the Magistrate's Court. The whole of it was false. Pitamber Sewram died at Rajcote in the hospital there. Heerjee Hemraj and some of the others have left Bombay and witness could not tell where they were to be found.

To the Judge—Eleven persons were charged by me in my information before the magistrate, and seven are now in custody.

During the day a number of witnesses were called, including Ludha Nuthoo and Doongersey Narayen, who admitted in reply to a question from the sixth prisoner being in custody on a charge of gambling. The evidence of the other witnesses went to corroborate the statement of the first two.

After the evidence of Ismail Rahim, the foreman of the jury said that they were agreed on the evidence for the prosecution and wished to know what evidence there was for the defence.

His Lordship said that the jury had better hear the rest of the evidence for the prosecution, as there were but two or three more witnesses. After their evidence had been gone into, the prisoners were called on for their defence. They all denied any knowledge of the affair, and the fourth prisoner called a witness, the Surat Foujdar of Police, on his behalf.

The Court rose before the cross-examination of this witness was finished, the jury being discharged until this morning with the usual caution.

## TONNAGE DUES AT BRITISH INDIAN PORTS.

THE following regulations for assessing the tonnage of foreign vessels for payment of tonnage dues at British Indian ports have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

1. Where fees are charged for measuring British ships, fees may be charged for the measurement of foreign ships.

2. Where the difficulties of measuring are great, an estimated equivalent or approximate measurement for the purpose of levying dues at the port may be taken from the particulars shown in the ship's papers or otherwise.

If this approximation be objected to, the objector (whether ship-owner or receiver of dues) may demand measurement, but, in such case, he must pay the fees and expenses.

3. A measurement certificate, if issued by the authorised measurers in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, United Kingdom or abroad, upon actual measurement, to remain in force for two years from the date of its issue, and will, while it is in force, be valid in all parts of the British dominions; provided (1) that the vessel to which it relates is not altered during the period to an extent interfering with her original capacity; and (2) that stores, cargo, or passengers are *not* carried in any spaces which have not been included in, or which have been deducted from, the gross tonnage. A measurement certificate thus given to be renewable at the end of the two years without re-measurement, if the vessel, upon survey, is found to have been unaltered, and if stores, cargo, or passengers have not been carried in any unmeasured or exempted spaces.

4. The tonnage of ships belonging to nations who have adopted the rules in force in the United Kingdom, to be accepted as on their national papers in so far as the arrangement goes.

The only country at present whose Government has adopted the British rules in their entirety is Denmark, but the following countries (*videlicet*, America and the Austro-Hungarian Empire) have accepted the principle of the gross tonnage. To arrive at the registered tonnage in ships of these countries, it will only be necessary to make such deduction from the gross tonnage as is allowed on compliance with British law. It will of course be open to any local Government to decline to accept the statement of tonnage given on any papers, if it should appear that any part of the ship—notably closed-in freight-earning spaces in the uppermost decks—has been omitted from measurement in the national papers.

5. The local Governments to provide and remunerate proper measuring surveyors, and no other surveyors to be recognised.

6. Travelling expenses incurred by the surveyors through vessels lying at a distance from the head port, to be borne by the ship.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

A MEETING has been held at the Maharaja's Palace, at Benares, to concert measures for raising a memorial to Mr. Shakespear, C.S. Nearly Rs. 3,000 were subscribed on the spot.

A CUTTING CUSTOM.—A correspondent writes—"A curious custom prevails among the Koravers and the lower class of ryots. When they marry they compel their women to cut off a part of their two fore-fingers, and I understand that this barbarous practice has attracted the notice of the Judicial Commissioner. It is a religious rite, I believe, but all the same it should be put down. Clearly the Koravers require to be civilised, or at all events humanised."—*Bangalore Herald.*

## THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

THE VICEREGAL SANCTION TO THE BILL REFUSED.

From WHITLEY STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the OFFG. ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL, Judicial and Legislative Departments; dated Fort William, the 31st January 1873.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bernard's letter of the 30th of October last, enclosing a copy of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities, which was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th of July last, and received the assent of His Honour on the 1st of August.

2. The Bill has received His Excellency's most careful consideration. He has postponed his decision for some time, in order that he might make himself thoroughly acquainted both with the provisions of the existing law and with the proposed changes, and I am directed to express his regret that he feels it to be his duty to withhold his assent from the Bill. In accordance with the 40th section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, I am directed to signify, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the reasons which have determined His Excellency to take this course.

3. The Bill consolidates and amends the Acts relating to Municipalities in Bengal, and contains, in addition, new provisions, of which the following are the most important:—

Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor to make regulations under which in all Municipalities members may be elected to form a portion of the governing body.

Taxes upon trades and callings,—processions,—articles,—ferries, roads and navigable channels—and boats moored, are made legal in first and second-class Municipalities, subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Provision for elementary education out of Municipal funds may be made obligatory upon first and second-class Municipalities.

The purposes to which Municipal taxation may be applied, in first and second-class Municipalities, are extended to include the support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

A revised code of conservancy regulations is enacted, which, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may be brought into operation in first and second-class Municipalities.

In first and second-class Municipalities the management of the police is vested in the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, subject to the general control and direction of the Magistrate of the District; and the action of the Municipal police is confined to the area of the Municipality.

Provision is made for the creation of third-class Municipalities in the rural districts; the tax to be levied in these third-class Municipalities is made applicable to conservancy purposes and to education; and the arrangement made in 1870 with respect to Chakran lands is altered.

4. His Excellency is of opinion that there are valid objections to several of these provisions.

5. His Excellency cannot give his assent to those portions of the Bill which allow the provision of elementary education to be made obligatory upon first and second-class Municipalities. It appears to him that the proposed alteration of the law relating to the police requires careful consideration by the Government of India before it can with propriety be introduced into Bengal. He does not concur in the proposal to apply Municipal funds to the relief of the poor, even in exceptional cases, for he considers that such cases should be met by a contribution from the Provincial or Imperial Revenues. In consequence of reports which have recently been received of the operation of Act VI. of 1870, he entertains great doubts as to the suitability of the powers given to Punchayets under that Act; he thinks, therefore, that further experience is required before the functions of such Punchayets are increased, or Municipal institutions further extended to the rural population.

6. But apart from these objections to particular portions of the Bill, His Excellency can only regard the whole measure as calculated to increase Municipal taxation in Bengal, and he believes that such an increase is unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. The reports which the Government of India have received from local officers in Bengal since the passing of the Bill, and which were not before the Lieutenant-Governor when the Bill received His Honour's assent, support the opinion which His Excellency entertains upon this subject.

7. It is true that many of the provisions of the Bill to which His Excellency objects are permissive, and depend for their introduction upon the exercise of the powers committed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The present Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his intention to use with great caution and reserve the powers which would be placed in his hands; and His Excellency cordially agrees with the sentiments expressed by His Honour that it is unwise "to push too far sanitary and other regulations which may effect some future good at the cost of great individual vexation;" and that in introducing such regulations we must recollect "not only that our knowledge of these subjects is yet imperfect, but also that much regard must be had to the habits and feelings of the people, which, even in Europe, and still more in this country, are opposed to great innovations in matters affecting their daily lives in their homes and neighbourhoods:" but, while entirely concurring in these views, His Excellency must, in dealing with the Bill, look rather to the powers which it confers than to the extent to which, for the present, it is proposed to make use of those powers. If he objects to any material provisions contained in a proposed law, for which his assent is required under the Indian Councils Act of 1861, it is not sufficient for His Excellency to be informed that the officer invested with discretion as to their introduction considers that action should be suspended or deferred. No feeling of confidence in the discretion of any one man, in whose power the administration of a law may for the time being be placed, would, in His Excellency's opinion, justify him in assenting to a measure, to any essential provisions of which, if fully brought into operation, he entertains such serious objections as he does to some of those which are contained in the Bengal Municipalities Bill.

8. While, however, His Excellency has felt it to be his duty, for the above reasons, to withhold his assent from the Bill, he fully recognizes the fact that it contains many useful amendments of the existing law with respect to Municipalities in Bengal; and the discussions which have taken place in the Legislative Council of Bengal have satisfied him that some changes in that law might be made with advantage.

9. His Excellency cordially concurs with the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor that

of Christian Missionaries in that country or are studiously kept in the background. These Missionaries are in the habit of meeting in conference from time to time for the purpose of mutual counsel, and for the general furtherance of the cause they have at heart.
—Yours faithfully,
London. LAWRENCE.

(*Times*, Jan. 4.)

No one can read without the utmost respect what Lord Lawrence may write on any Indian question, even if it be out of his professional line, or one on which he may be expected to appreciate English difficulties more readily than the openings, the means, and the ways. The question of Missions he describes as complex; the field immense, the tenacity of Hindoo prejudice ancient and insuperable, as illustrated by a resistance of eight centuries to the religious influence and even the persecutions of their Mahomedan rulers; the sacrifices of the convert more than can be expected from common men; and, after all, the harvest not so inconsiderable. More might have been done, certainly, he admits, by the Church of England, as all must admit, had we been better ourselves at home, more united in our faith, and more consistent in our practice. But it is not Anglo-Indians we have to blame for that. Out in India Christian zeal prevails over differences, and they all work together. Upon the whole, Lord Lawrence seems to feel the survey consolatory for the Established Church, the results encouraging, and the prospect very hopeful. When he throws into the scale the secondary effects of the Gospel in weakening the faith of the natives in their own superstitions, even if it lead no further, he seems to think the question is almost settled in favour of the Church. We are to go on as we are going on and wait to see what will come of it. Sixty years reckoning from the consecration of Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is, we are told, but a short period for the proof of an attempt to convert a large fraction of the human race. As we read the letter before us we seem to take breath and feel more at ease. Yes, England is doing her duty to that India which from the earliest age has been the grandest prize of mortal ambition. She has sighed for a new world, won it, and is now securing, surely though slowly, a spiritual conquest as well as an earthly dominion. We have only to let things take their course and not interrupt with impatient scrutiny the many good and able men either in charge of this work or lending a hand. All this reads smooth and fair, but—will Lord Lawrence excuse us?—that is the very tone we utterly distrust in this matter. His Lordship has sent us back sixty years. Is he not aware that the old Company made a long and effectual resistance to the intrusion of a Bishop, and that when he did come he was barely recognized, and a good deal thwarted? Is he not aware, too, that the tone of the opposition was singularly like that of his present letter—that all was going on well, that conversion must not be forced or prejudices alarmed? Even when missionaries of one nation or another, one denomination or another, had been at work in the peninsula for many generations, the Church of England submitted to be represented by a handful of chaplains doing duty for soldiers, civilians, and the ladies. We have improved on that; but the question remains whether we have done what we could, and whether the administration which exists for this purpose at home does not derate justice to the very lofty and now world-wide pretensions of the Church of England. We cannot think that, at heart, Lord Lawrence really believes that the Church of England has yet learnt how to win Indis.

No Christian at all true to his faith, and accepting the Book in which it is written, can permit himself to doubt that it is possible to convert all India, in the same sense that England, Ireland, and Scotland have been converted. Of course that is not to say that all Hindoos can be made good Christians; still less that they can be brought over to the English variety of the faith, or the Irish, or the Scotch. Do what we will, the Hindoos will remain Hindoos, and be no more English than they will be French, Italian, or German. If we persist in the attempt to make them Christians after the fashion of the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-nine Articles, of course we shall be continually working against the grain, and attempting a work for which neither a Divine promise nor common sense can be alleged. On the other hand, if we take the Christian faith as we find it in its earliest and most authentic form and practice, it presents no insuperable difficulty to any Oriental intellect or sentiment. Our faith came from the East; and if we are now to admit that it cannot return to the East, that is a confession that we have made it a Western thing, and overlaid it with European accretions. This is not to be suffered for an hour. It remains now what it was nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and there is no reason why all Asia should not become Christian. All the difficulties are usually exaggerated, and Lord Lawrence appears to us to fall in with that error. The Hindoo nature is not so obstinate or so inconvertible but that once in a time the population of the whole peninsula performed a feat without example in this part of the world. After long divisions, they all agreed to decide between being Bhuddhists or idolators; they chose the latter, and adhered to the choice. It is a great mistake to ascribe absolute immobility to the Hindoos. Some of their castes are old, but none so old as their sacred books, and some are quite modern and thoroughly fictitious. They are the ranks and orders of a religious aristocracy and nothing more. Then there are throughout all India many sects and tribes whose religion is little else than a pure and simple Deism. Nothing whatever is to be inferred from the failure of the Mahomedans. They ceased to convert when they ceased to conquer. The sword was their argument, and by that argument they were foiled, and arrested in their destroying progress. They have converted nobody with their Koran, their mosques, and their pattern of domestic life. They were no more likely to convert the people of India than the people on the shores of the Archipelago.

It is not our place to suggest any novelty of missionary method. We would rather confine ourselves to a warning against all the modes and fashions, all the restraints and impediments, which seem European, some, indeed, specially British, rather than Christian. For example, not a few men have gone out to India under Societies, and after some years' service have taken plantations and entered into trade, continuing meanwhile their efforts to convert those about them, not without success. Now, it cannot be alleged that the combination of secular with spiritual occupation is contrary either to Apostolic usage or to the spirit of the Gospel. It is quite in harmony with Indian ideas. Lord Lawrence appears to suppose that India cannot be converted unless we send out a body of paid Missionaries bearing some proportion to the magnitude of the work. "Apart," he says, "from the higher interests of religion, it is most important in the interests of the Empire that there should be a special class of men of holy lives and disinterested labours living among the people and seeking at all times their best good. To increase this class, and also to add to the number of qualified teachers among the natives themselves, was the object of the Day of Special Prayer, and in that object," Lord Lawrence adds, "I heartily sympathize." Now, we must be allowed to observe that a man may lead a holy life, and that his labours may be disinterested, even if he does maintain himself by some lawful trade or profession. In this country a clergyman may eke out his pittance by teaching mathematics or the poetry and philosophy of the old Pagan world. Indeed, we regard this employment as specially fitted for the preparation of a Bishop. We cannot, then, see why a Missionary may not be taught, we will say, medicine, or some handicraft, or agricultural industry. These things, like the Gospel itself, belong to all countries, and are everywhere appreciated. Even at home we are discarding many prejudices in these matters, and nothing is more common now than to hear of great lawyers, heads of large manufacturing establishments, workers of collieries, and country gentlemen having Bible classes and even leading public worship. India and Lord Lawrence know of the existence of the same order of volunteer Evangelists in Asia itself. With the changes past and impending at home, it would be rash to assume that there will always be a provision for the maintenance of such a special class as Lord Lawrence describes. What has hitherto been considered not only a great gain but also a necessity may one day be impossible. What grounds, then, have we for limiting our operations for the conversion of India or any other country to the supply of a special class, "holy" because doing no vulgar work, "disinterested" because paid? In all human affairs it is often seen how permission will do what command will not, how liberty succeeds where a tyranny has failed, and how the the younger and humbler, if free to act in their own way, will solve the difficulties and achieve the triumphs found impossible by men clothed with a panoply of authority and power. In India we have to overcome gigantic superstitions and prejudices said to be second nature and inseparable from the man or the soil. There are still those who bid us beware what we are about, because our empire trembles in the balance. Certainly it is a crisis. The Empire was nearly passing away from us the other day, and then History certainly would have written over us that we had been tried and found wanting. Who shall say that this will not be written over us even in our time? But we are waiting for the great Societies to move; for more subscriptions and larger collections; for men to offer themselves to be educated for the Ministry, and to work well in the British harness. If they come, and if they go to India and convert their ten of thousands, that will answer the question. But will the question be so answered?

## THE HARROWING OF THE HELIS.

(DECEMBER 31. 1872.)

In depths of Pandemonium
Is weeping, woe, and wail,
Asmodeus and Ashtaroth
Droop each a doleful tail:
And Beelzebub, disheartened,
Can scarce prick up an ear,
The New Year's allocution
Of Père Renard to hear.
For this day sees the closing
Of the year, and something more—
The shutting-up, in Vaterland,
Of Hell's long-open door:
The last spin of the little ball,
The last turn of the card,
The last chant of the Croupiers,
The Devil's *cri de garde*—
"*Faites votre jeu,*
*Messieurs!*
*Messieurs,*
*Faites votre jeu!*"

In Hombourg and Wiesbaden,
If we had eyes to mark,
Though Allee, Conr, and Kursaal,
Salle, and Redoute, and Park,
Are how'ring baffled squadrons
Of devils, blue to-day,
At the flitting of their patrons,
The Potentates of Play.
King Benazet, like Boabdil,
His Baden riding through,
Utters farewell for ever
His ancient realm unto:
King Blanc on brow of Taunus
Would draw his bridle-rein,
For a long adieu to Hombourg—
But that he goes by train!
So "*Faites votre jeu,*
*Messieurs!*
*Messieurs,*
*Faites votre jeu!*"
From forth the Kursaal portals
Issues a funeral band
Black-coated, white-cravatted,
With cards and bells in hand:
Croupiers that bear the tables—
Dead tables!—to their tomb,
The cloths with squares and numbers
Laid o'er like palls of doom.
With devils for pall-bearers,
That skip on either side,
Whose noir to couleur changes,
In effort grief to hide,
And sad those Croupiers' bearing,
Those Inspectors' faces long,
As the r Hell-ig-ites behind them
Clash, with the mocking song—
"*Faites votre jeu,*
*Messieurs!*
*Messieurs,*
*Faites votre jeu!*"

O European rascaldom,
O French cocotterie,
And you, that world-wide order,
*Chevaliers d' Industrie!*
How is your glory vanished,
Your richest nerd-field shore,
Your fattest, happiest hunting-ground
How hungry and forlorn!
But comfort ye, in Monaco,
By San Sebastian's shore,
The Gates of Hell, if here shut up,
Will open wide once more!
Or if not, there are Bourses
And Money-Markets dight,
Where more than double zero
Rewards the adventurous knight—
There, "*Faites votre jeu,*
*Messieurs!*
*Messieurs,*
*Faites votre jeu!*"

While of all Saints, Saint Mammon
For most of us is had,
And a purse devoid of money,
The devil we most dread,
Let prim and pious Emperors
Shut up the Kursaal Hells;
While roguery keeps the kernels,
What good to smash the shells?
With Jay Gould o'er the Atlantic,
And their good cousins here,
Why should *Chevaliers d' Industrie*
The'r fate forecast in fear?
Long will it be ere rascaldom
Needs table, card, and ball,
Most droop its head, throw up its hand,
In answer to the call—
"*Faites votre jeu,*
*Messieurs!*
*Messieurs,*
*Faites votre jeu!*"

—*Punch*, Jan. 11.

## A BALLAD OF BOXING-NIGHT.

Being the narrative of what happened to an Eastern youth, who had saved up sixpence in order to go and see the Pantomime on Boxing-night at the Grecian. A fact.

Bill Mivins, hero of my rhyme,
Height five feet, boots and socks in,
Vowed he would see a Pantomime
Upon the night called "Boxin'."

An "errand boy" from door to door
Is honest Bill. "And which is
Better, a errand boy what's poor,
Or errand knave what rich is?"

He saved his earnings; and this way
He had a goodly store got—
Fippence three farthings. Yet a day
And he'd one farthing more got.

These small coins filled his pockets in
An inconvenient manner;
Says Bill, "For this ere 'eap o' tin
I'll get a silver tanner."

Tanners are sixpences, and so
Are "tizzies," also "benders;"
This doth a wealth of language show
Common to our East-enders.

For happier Bill on Boxing-Day
Than any monarch regal,
He'd got the wherewithal to pay
His entrance to *The Eagle*!

At six the doors would open wide,
Not earlier or later,
And then he soon would be inside
The Gre-c'-an *Theayter*.

Joy beamed upon Bill Mivin's face,
Framed 'twas by two locks curly;
He cried, "I'll have fust gallery place!"
And so he went there early.

"Fust come, fust served," he thus observed,
Alone at half-past four there;
But in an hour, despite a shower,
There were some ninety score there.

How to hold on Bill understands;
He pushed, he backed, he tu-rned;
He needed elbows, arms, and hands,
That he might not be hustled.

His treasured sixpence, in his right,
Was in no trifling danger;
He saw that it next minute might
Be collared by a stranger.

Scores more from East, West, North, and South,
Says Bill, "Here's vere I'll put it."
He popped the sixpence in his mouth,
And, having done so, shut it.

Each man his neighbour now opposed
(Describe the scene can no pen),
Bill scrooged, but kept his mouth well closed
Until the doors should open.

They're open now! the first rush in!
Bill Mivins would have followed,
But for a blow upon the chin—
And Bill the sixpence swallowed!

Now, carried onward by the stream,
Each bent on getting a place,
He stopped, all dazed, as in a dream,
Before the dreaded pay-place.

He had no money. Gone his all!
They shout, "Now then! the man pay!"
"Get out!" says a policeman tall;
"Let them advance as can pay."

Outside the Grecian walls Bill sat,
In doubt-keep dejection,
He thought upon the sixpence: that
Was food for his re flection.

At a bright thought his tears he dried,
And then upon the flat way
He stood upon his head, and tried
To get the sixpence *that* way.

Then he "turned wheels," as street-boys do,
But he made nothing of it;
He tried gymnastics all he knew,
Without return or profit.

A Chemist's? Should be—no, or yes?
He feared an operation.
Bill would be charged, too, if success
Should crown the speculation.

Once more he stood upon his head,
Policemen wished to take him;
But he explained, and so, instead,
They only stopped to shake him.

They held him like a man that's drowned,
Until he turned quite dizzy.
Success at last their efforts crowned—
Gug-guggle—"Here's the tizzy!"

When he came in, the gallery cheered
The triumph of his long queue;
The Grecian youth had persevered,
And his reward was conquest!

—*Punch*.


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Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.
D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rest, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.
D. & Co.'s well known Punkahs, in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms.
The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

Bombay, January 1873.

## WANTED.

A MINING ENGINEER, conducting extensive COAL MINES in India, has a Vacancy for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have every opportunity of acquiring thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of this profession and the comforts of an English Home. Reference and Premium required. Address M. E., care of the Office of this Paper.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjee Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust settlement.

## NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIMIT of DEPOSITS in the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK has been EXTENDED from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000, and that the same has been authorized to have effect from the 1st December 1872.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Savings Bank.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—
No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—
Poona ..... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ..... Nanabhoy Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ..... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.

N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Colours Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk, Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.
The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.
The know edge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Black Dress Suits, from | 60 |
| Black and Blue Frock Coats | 40 |
| Black and Blue Morning Coats | 28 |
| Black and Oxford Melton Cloth Morning Coats | 26 |
| Tweed Suits, D. B. Coat and Trousers | 25 |
| Fancy Doeskin Suits | 30 |
| Tweed and Angola Trousers | 10 |
| Fancy Doeskin Trousers | 12 |
| Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers | 18 |
| Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers | 15 |
| Drab Shaft Cord Riding Breeches | 15 |
| Shikar Suits, of best quality | 15 |
| White Duck Suits | 14 |
| White Albert and Drab Albert Cloth Suits | 14 |
| White and Coloured Trousers | 4 to 6 |
| White Marsalla Waistcoat, from | 5 |

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth, in a variety of patterns | | | |
| Oxford Cloth Shirts, best quality, per dozen | | | 60 |
| White Shirts, from | 42 | to | 54 |
| Flannel Shirts, from | 5 | to | 7 |
| Silk and Wool Shirts, best quality | | | 8 |
| Spun Silk Shirts, best quality | | | 9 |
| White China Silk, best quality Shirt | | | 10 |
| Pure All-wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from | 12 | to | 15 |
| Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality | | | 18 |
| White China Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality | | | 18 |
| Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits, from | | | 9 |

Hats in every Newest Shape and Style.
Hosiery of every description from the best Manufacturers.
*Self-Measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application, Post-free.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:

C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.

CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 40 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER AND MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

J. AND W. TOLLEY,
GUN MAKERS, BIRMINGHAM.
THE Undersigned beg to inform Sportsmen that they have now in Stock the following Weapons, which they are instructed to sell at a reduced rate in order to close the Consignment:—
Single Sporting Snider Rifle, 577 bore, to take Service Cartridges (complete), with fittings and other apparatus, No. 1,770 ..... Rs. 122
Sporting Martini-Henry Rifle, 390 yards, No. 595, with Gun case and appurtenances ..... 200
Best quality Central Fire Rifle, 12 gauge, sighted 50, 100, 150, 200 yards (complete), with Gun case, fittings, and other apparatus, No. 1,726 ..... 417
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents

JUST ARRIVED.

A SELECT Consignment of the following choice Italian Wines, of a delicious fruity flavour, and far superior to those of Bordeaux:—
BARBERA ..... at Rs. 15 per dozen.
BAROLO ..... " 15 do.
GRIGNOLINO ..... " 12 do.
Sample Bottle, price Rs. 1-4 Cash, can be had at our Godowns.
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

## NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
JEWELLERY.

| | Cash Prices. Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for portraits | 60 | to 250 |
| " elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c. | 70 | to 200 |
| " handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. | 200 | to 1,200 |
| " of hair, neatly mounted in Gold | 20 | to 70 |
| " silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite | 10 | to 45 